

### Module 1 – Comprehension

- 1 C
- D
- D
- B
- D
- C
- B
- A
- A
- B
- C
- C
- D
- A
- B
- B
- D
- A
- C
- B



### Module 2 – Anagrams

- 1 buried
- **2** frightened
- **3** peak
- 4 summer
- 5 magician
- 6 natural
- 7 mystery
- **8** skeleton
- 9 ingenious
- 10 speech
- 11 thunder
- 12 magnificent
- 13 atmosphere
- 14 climates
- **15** potion
- 16 organise
- 17 strong
- 18 poem
- **19** formation
- 20 universe
- 21 technique



#### Module 3 - Missing Words

In the early 1800s, a young girl named Mary Anning began **searching** for fossils along the cliffs of Lyme Regis, a seaside town in England. Born in 1799 into a poor family, Mary had little formal education, but she had a keen eye for **unusual** stones. She and her brother would **explore** the rocky coastline, collecting curious shapes hidden in the rocks. At just twelve years old, Mary **discovered** the fossilised skeleton of an enormous sea creature called an ichthyosaur – something no one had ever seen before.

As Mary grew older, her discoveries became even more **impressive**. She uncovered the first complete plesiosaur and later found a pterosaur, a flying **reptile** that stunned scientists of the time. Although she made ground-breaking **contributions** to the study of prehistoric life, many experts refused to give her credit simply because she was a woman and from a working-class background. Still, she continued her fossil hunting, carefully cleaning, **examining**, and drawing each specimen in detail.

Today, Mary Anning is **recognised** as one of the most important figures in paleontology. **Museums** around the world display fossils she discovered, and scientists now appreciate her enormous impact on our understanding of Earth's ancient past. Her determination, curiosity, and love for **science** have inspired generations of explorers and young scientists, showing that anyone, regardless of their background, can make remarkable **discoveries**.

Bees might seem small and unimportant, but they play a huge role in keeping our **planet** healthy. As they fly from flower to flower collecting **nectar**, bees also move pollen from one plant to another. This process, called **pollination**, allows plants to grow fruits, vegetables, nuts, and seeds. Without bees, many of the foods we eat every day – like apples, strawberries, and almonds – would become **rare** or even disappear.

There are thousands of **different** types of bees, but the honeybee is one of the best-known pollinators. A single honeybee can visit up to 5,000 flowers in one day! As they work, bees help plants produce the next **generation**. Farmers rely on bees to pollinate crops, and entire ecosystems **depend** on them to keep flowers blooming and food chains thriving. Even animals like birds and bears **benefit** from the plants that bees help grow.

Unfortunately, bee populations are in **decline**. Pesticides, climate change, and loss of natural **habitats** have made it harder for bees to survive. Scientists and farmers are working together to create bee-friendly spaces and reduce harmful **chemicals**. By planting wildflowers and **protecting** green spaces, we can all help bees continue their vital work – ensuring our plates stay full and our planet stays in balance.



### Module 4 – Related Words

1.	silent	quiet
2.	begin	start
3.	brave	courageous
4.	tired	exhausted
5.	rich	wealthy
6.	strange	unusual
7.	friend	companion
8.	hardworking	diligent
9.	look	glance
10.	mistake	error
11.	elated	jubilant
12.	mislead	deceive
13.	reluctant	hesitant
14.	vivid	bright
15.	scarce	limited
16.	demand	insist

prompt

terminate

delicate

lethargic

detest

**17**.

18.

19.

20.

21.

swift

conclude

fragile

drowsy

loathe



#### Module 5 – General Maths

**1a** 8

**b** 31

**c** 8

**d** 119

**e** 0.5

**2** 8m

**3** 4/10 Or 2/5

**4** 15 times

5 108cm<sup>2</sup>

6 35cm<sup>2</sup>

**7** 9°C

**8a** 41

**b** 13

**c** Amelia

**d** Hamza

**9** 29

**10a** £2.43

**b** 145g

11a 9

**b** 44

**c** 135

**12** 15%

**13a** 11:20

**b** 18

**c** 12:10

**14a** (-4,1)

**b** (4,0)

c Line CD

15



### Module 6 – Pictures

Note: Images are not labelled in the test paper, as they would not be labelled in the exam. For ease of marking, top left is a, top right is b, bottom left is c and bottom right is d.

- d
- C
- a
- d
- d
- 6 b
- a
- a
- a
- a
- a
- a
- a
- b
- b
- C
- c
- d
- b
- a